



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



Published to advance the Science of cold-blooded vertebrates

SMALLEST TARPON

In my note entitled "A Record of Young Tarpon" in *Copeia* of April 25, 1921, I stated inadvertently that "the smallest specimens of record are those taken by Evermann and others in a shallow brackish pool in Porto Rico in February, 1899." As a matter of fact, the small examples taken in the brackish pool at Huacares were not so small as those of 2.25 to 2.35 inches collected at Fajardo by the same expedition. The date and conditions of environment of the latter specimens are not recorded.

R. E. COKER,
U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

TURTLE HUNTING IN MIDWINTER

Midwinter in New York with the streams and ponds ice-bound seems a most unlikely time to hunt Wood Turtles (*Clemmys insculpta*); nevertheless, a search revealed their winter quarters and we secured a specimen.

On October 12, 1920, the senior writer found two Wood Turtles in a cold, spring-fed stream near Bachus pond, Rensselaer county. The specimens, one of which was captured, were in about eighteen inches of water and were resting, one on top of the other, as in the case cited by Mr. Charles H. Rogers in *Copeia*, No. 47, 1917, p. 74. The late occurrence of this species in the stream suggested the possibility of

their being in search of a place to hibernate. This suggestion was confirmed about December 12, 1920, when the junior author found several specimens hibernating under water in abandoned muskrat holes in the side of a little stream near Defreestville, Rensselaer county. Of the specimens then found, two were saved and brought to the State Museum and the others returned to the stream.

On January 15, 1921, the writers, accompanied by Mr. Lee W. Crittenden of Albany, visited the stream where the specimens had been found in December.

The equipment needed for turtle hunting in winter is simple,—an axe, a bath towel, a Farm Bureau Manager with a Ford Car and a strong constitution being the chief requisites. With the axe the ice was cut from the edge of the stream to permit exploration of the muskrat holes and shallow, water excavated cavities underneath the bank. Stout sticks were used for prodding until something hard was encountered; investigations were then continued by lying prone on the bank and trusting the arm to the shoulder, in the icy water. The bath towel functioned after each bit of exploration.

Several rods of bank in the vicinity of the spot where the turtles had been found in December was searched without results; but upstream, in the mud of the stream bottom and at a depth of about eighteen inches below the surface of the water a large specimen was found by sounding with a stick and was recovered by hand. The turtle, perfectly dormant in the water, showed some signs of life soon after being taken out and a few minutes in a warm room restored it to normal activity.

SHERMAN C. BISHOP,
W. J. SCHOONMACHER,
Albany, New York.

A SNAKE NEW TO CALIFORNIA

On March 25, 1921, in the wash from Tahquitz Creek, near Palm Springs, Riverside County, Cali-